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BY [illegible]
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

What's the News?

The above question has been asked us very frequently during the past week, and the only answer we could give our readers was to say "nothing," for we received no mail since Wednesday of last week up to Monday evening, when we received the Raleigh papers of Friday last, being until [illegible] behind the times. The derangement of the mails is the more to be regretted, as the situation of the Confederacy is becoming every day more interesting, if not critical. Perhaps, in a few days, our mail facilities will be restored.

There remains no doubt that Charleston, Wilmington, and Columbia are in the hands of the enemy, and Sherman was supposed to be moving in heavy force towards Charlotte, some forty-three miles South of Charlotte. On the other hand, it is rumored that Sherman has changed his course towards Cheraw and Fayetteville; but we are inclined to believe that at least a raiding party, if not his main army, will pay Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensborough and Danville a visit, on the way to Virginia, destroying railroads and public property, the great object of Sherman being to assist Grant in the reduction of Petersburg and Richmond. Should Sherman succeed in passing through North Carolina to Danville, Va., destroy the railroads, and thus cut off all communication with Lee's Army, the evacuation of Virginia will become necessary.

It is said that most of the stores were removed in safety from Charleston, and the cotton burnt, previous to evacuation.

Fort Anderson, below Wilmington, was taken by the enemy at daylight on Sunday, the 18th, and, on Tuesday, Wilmington was taken possession of. Government stores not removed were destroyed.

It is also reported that a Federal force had appeared on the Wilmington Railroad halfway to Goldsboro', and were shelling the road. This force, it was thought, came from Newbern. An early attack on Goldsboro' is apprehended.

There is nothing of special interest from Petersburg or Richmond.

CONSOLIDATION AND REORGANIZATION.—On Friday last, the Home Guard of this county was reorganized, and the following officers elected:

First Class.—Captain, Wm. Doub; 1st Lieut., Wm Barrow; 2d Lieut., Wm. Ebert; 3d Lieut., A. S. Wagoner.

This class, we learn, numbers about sixty.

Second Class.—Captain, P. E. Light; 1st Lieut., Charles Teague; 2d Lieut., H. Hairlip; 3d Lieut., R. M. Linville.

This class numbers some 75 or 80.

News Items.

The statement that Mr. Stephens has gone to Georgia to make war speeches is unfounded.

We learn that all the Yankee prisoners have been removed from Salisbury to Danville, on their way to be exchanged.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says that a few days since, Messrs. Holt, Brown and Mock lost, by fire in the suburbs of the town, one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton. It was, as they assert, unquestionably the work of an incendiary. These gentlemen offer the reward of $3,000 for the person guilty of this diabolical deed.

FOR PEACE.—The Asheville *News*, formerly a strong war paper, is now for peace. We copy from that paper, of the 16th, the following article, defining its present position:

"It will be seen that the hope of peace, which had begun to thrill and animate almost every heart in the land, is gone, and that this terrible and destructive war is to go on for an indefinite period. God help the suffering people, for there is neither help nor pity in man.

"Our voice is still for peace, niggers or no niggers. Our skirts shall be clear of all responsibility for the continuance of the war.

"We are aware that our advocacy of peace is bringing down upon us the anathemas of the war men, but their censure does not make a single nerve quiver. We are of that obstinate class who think the *white people* of this country have some rights and deserve some consideration, as well as the negroes. And if the land is to be desolated, and the white race annihilated, in the effort to maintain the institution of slavery, the warmen are welcome to all the glory, and may incur all the responsibility. We wash our hands of it."

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—In the House to-day a message from the President was received in response to resolutions of enquiry, enclosing a telegram from Gen. Hardee, relative to the failure to destroy the cotton at Savannah.

He stated that the cotton was stored in bales and ginned, and its destruction would have involved that of the city.

The Confederate House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill remitting the penalty for the non delivery of bacon tax for 1864, and the bill exempting maple sugar from the tithe fee.

The Senate is still increasing the number of exemptions as passed by the House. The bill was further considered until a late hour, when the House took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

The Senate passed the House bill to more effectually prevent desertion from the army, after a brief discussion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Trustees Bethabara College. Sale at Kentucky. Negroes to hire. Tobacco wanted. One horse wagon for sale.

News of the Week.

There are no further particulars of Sherman's movements. If he has not been checked he reached Charlotte the latter part of last week. Our latest Charleston dates are of the 23d a week ago. The *Charleston Intelligencer* of that date appears in a half sheet, and says:

"The threatened condition of Charlotte, by the public enemy, renders it necessary for the publishers to make such arrangements in relation thereto, that will require a suspension of the paper for a time.

The following card has been issued by Col. Hoke to the citizens of Charlotte:

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLOTTE.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 22d, 1865.

It is not impossible that the enemy may succeed in reaching this town in his progress. In that event I urge you to be calm, and to remain quietly at your homes. From such information as I have received, I am of opinion that you will not be disturbed, and that the rights of person and of private property will be respected by the enemy.

If his officers take possession of houses or only enter them, treat them with politeness and respect. If there be any attempt to rob or plunder, or to commit other outrage, apply promptly to the commanding officer for redress, who will doubtless furnish you with a safeguard.

With these precautions, if you should be so unfortunate as to fall within his power, I have every reason to hope that your sufferings will not be unendurable.

W. J. HOKE,
Col. Commanding Post.

The Latest News.

On Tuesday morning we received the Raleigh Dailies of Saturday and Monday, the mails being yet one day behind.

It is still supposed the enemy is making his way North, by Cheraw and Fayetteville.

The alarm at Charlotte has partly subsided, although a raiding party is still feared. There is however no certainty in regard to Sherman's movement, except that his object is to reach Virginia through North Carolina. The roads are heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

Gen. J. E. Johnson has assumed the command of the army of Tennessee—headquarters at Charlotte.

News from Columbia is corroborative of kind treatment to the inhabitants. The Ursaline Convent is protected by a guard. No public or private property allowed to be burnt.

During the retreat from Columbia, a train of cars, filled with ladies, broke down. The enemy threatened their capture, but they were defended by Hampton's cavalry.

Persons are preparing to return to Columbia.

RICHMOND Feb. 21.—A fire occurred on the south side of Main street, between 11th and 14th, at one o'clock this morning, in the upper part of building No. 117. Joseph Stebbin's wife, daughter and two sons perished in the flames.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing daily.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The evacuation took place on Friday night, and the city was occupied by about 500 Yankees, who landed in small boats, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. All the cotton—some 6,000 bales—and the shipping was destroyed, and the guns spiked, by the military authorities.

The city is now but little more than a heap of ruins. When the Yankees entered, nearly half of it was in ashes, and a terrible fire was still raging. The fire originated in two ways. A quantity of damaged powder had been left at the depot of the N. E. R. R. Company, along with a number of other articles, which accidentally exploded causing considerable loss of life. The immense depot building was blown to atoms and the fire spread rapidly to the houses. About the same time a fire broke out in another portion of the city caused by the burning of the Savannah bridge. Numerous other fires also occurred in different parts of the city—said to have been the work of the citizens themselves.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Feb 22.—Northern papers of the 20th received, including the evening edition of the Baltimore "American." News from South Carolina all received from the Richmond papers. The "American's" caption reads—"Glorious News—The evacuation of Charleston—This place of Treason Ours—The Old Flag over Sumter Again."

Roger A. Pryor has been released from fort Warren on parole. He will be exchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A special dispatch to the *World*, from Frankfort, Ky., says a majority of the committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported that the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery should be rejected. The minority report insists upon compensation as a condition precedent to its ratification.

Four of the committee are for rejection, one for compensation, and one for an unconditional ratification.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—European advices say an Imperial meeting of the French Privy Council was held in Paris on the 7th inst., at which affairs with America in connection with those of the Mexican Empire formed the principal object of the meeting. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was to abstain for the present from all movements, without, however, abandoning fear of its acquisition.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th instant.

In the Queen's address the following paragraph occurs: "Civil war in North America still continues. Her Majesty regrets to add that in her neutrality between the contending parties, but would rejoice at friendly relations between them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby referred to the termination of the reciprocity treaty and the treaty regulating the naval force in the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of hostility to the British colony question, and with all the bad faith of war. Her Majesty's government will be ready to consider any proposition for the modification of the treaties which may tend to the benefit of the United States.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:

The progress of the Federal army in the Southern and remarkable one, particularly since said army has touched South Carolina soil, where we had just reason to anticipate that resistance to death would mark the enemy might pursue to make our anticipations have not been. Where secession originated, where the prime movers in this strife were so loud and vehement, that such as presumed to remonstrate against the practicability of successfully carrying out secession, were ruthlessly put down by more brute force, where we perceived every man to carry his gun on his shoulder, and his pistol ready in his belt, where even the ladies, animated by the courage of their liege lords, were anxious to meet the invaders—there, yes, there, in the Palmetto State, the enemy has advanced uninterruptedly, and steadily, threatens an advance into our State. What a mournful lesson of insatiability or purpose does this conduct prove to us. Instead of sternly resisting the enemy on every inch of ground, he takes Columbia coon decently, the very hot bed of secession; and the ladies, instead of staying at home and inspiring the men with confidence, are seen fleeing from the State, to seek refuge in the much derided and abused old North State. These ladies, (and report says there were several hundred of them) were escorted by young men. The proper place for these young men is in the army. Why were these young men not forced into the trenches, where all our young men are? But this is illustrating with a vengeance the principle advanced in my hearing some time since: "*we* brought on the war, *you* are to fight it out!!" This is pretty well on a par with the principle carried out now among us, by some of the exclusive friends of the South, of sending their young men of just 17 years of age, not to the army, where our boys were sent, but to some military school, there to tarry till this war ends. Do these men think that by taking this course, they are doing their duty to their bleeding country? Why are these men (who were so loud for secession, and urging every body else to go to the war) not willing to make the same sacrifices for the good of the cause as others made, who were styled tories and traitors? Who now are proven tories and traitors?—Those that opposed secession, and after it was accomplished, gave way, and sent their sons to the army, or those that favored secession, and then sent every one else to the army, but when their turn came, they shirked and not even granted their bleeding country the benefit of their young men.

It is right in these critical times, when some men are wavering in their faith, from the fact that Sherman's army may soon be right amongst us, that they should be reminded of their solemn duty to their country. You were in for this war—you were foremost with your reproaches upon all those that conscientiously differed with you in opinion on that subject, but, don't disgrace yourselves and the cause now by becoming weak-kneed, and publicly proclaiming this fact by sending your boys, not to the army, but to some military school! The country has need of all the services you can render her in this crisis; and your fellowmen will give you credit and honor you besides, if you will now practice what you professed. Go to the front, and there show to your friends and neighbors that you were *honest* in your professions.

But my object in taking up my pen was to say something more on the subject of the tremendous *error* that has turned up in the accounts of the Secretary of Treasury at Richmond. If the public papers of the day are to be credited, there is a great deal of mystery connected with this subject, which should be speedily explained, or the public will draw their own conclusions. That $400,000,000 of the public money is missing, stands forth a certified fact! The only question at stake is, "*who has this money, or, to whose credit has it been passed?*" The Secretary tells us "that his predecessor, in rendering his account, had made an error of $400,000,000." Some time has passed since this disclosure was made, and yet Mr. Memminger (the predecessor) remains perfectly silent on this subject. The different Secretaries are alluded to; but will any one for a moment suppose that these functionaries stand alone in this nefarious swindle? The sum abstracted is too large for any such inference; and hence we feel warranted in asserting that other parties, and those still higher in authority, are connected with the matter. While our people were compelled to make heavy sacrifices to sustain the Southern cause, our functionaries at Richmond have done more to break it down than all the toryism in the entire South could effect! And why is it that the Richmond *press* has kept silent on this subject? These are hard times to get at the truth of this matter with much more accuracy than we who live at a distance; and, as said press has continually refrained from throwing any light on the subject, it is certain that this silence is an ill omen to the cause. Had the amount been a few thousand dollars, the country would not have been convulsed by it; but as it assumes the enormous sum of *four hundred millions of dollars*, the country is convulsed, and the people stand aghast and terror stricken at the audacity of the transaction.

E.

SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED IN INDIA.—Later advices reveal the full extent of the disaster in Bengal by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter to the London *Times* just received says:

"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone, was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it vastly understated the calamity. As every one who knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60,000 persons drowned, or otherwise killed by the fearful storm. In the island of Sangor alone, before the cyclone, there were 8,000 persons. There are now about 2,200; so that two-thirds of it, or even more, must have been lost. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept off, if not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As was inevitable, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, the small-pox. The spinning fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts."

From the Camden Journal.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS IN A TREE TOP.

My plantation is about three miles from Camden, on the Wateree. Intelligence reached me on Wednesday last that the river was rapidly rising. I took a bateau, in company with a strong man servant, and pushed out to rescue my stock. While engaged in capturing three fine hogs, the head dam on the plantation above broke and let loose a flood that swept everything before it and spread out about two miles from bank to bank. In attempting to get out, the bateau, washed by the current against a tree, capsized and drowned two pigs. The boat was caught by the tree in question, and we managed to get on the bottom where we stood, three feet in water. Our trail anchor began to give way, but there was another tree ten feet distant, beyond the reach from the boat. By crawling on for this we could, and then placing one end of the boat pole in a fork of the tree and fixing the other end on my companion in distress made his escape, and I turned the pole for me. It was a cotton tree seven inches at the root and about forty feet high. We had scarcely perched ourselves in its boughs before the first tree and the boat were swept away. Here we were, on a slender tree, with an angry torrent, twenty feet deep sweeping five feet beneath us, and an expanse of the river more than a mile on either side. From this time, Wednesday twelve o'clock, until Friday two o'clock, we clung for life to these frail but faithful limbs. The river reached its highest on Wednesday evening at five o'clock, and its roar and wild prevented our cries from being heard until next day. All the first day and night, and all the second day and night, we shouted for help, and we began to give up all hope. In my exertion to save the boat I had thrown off my coat, which we lost, and the only way we kept ourselves from freezing to death was by violent and constantly striking each other and kicking the tree. Thursday night, the boy slept soundly, and it was with difficulty I supported him and cheered him up from giving out entirely. We tasted no food or water, and felt no inclination to do so; but I occasionally moistened my lips, that I might bellow the louder. The waves surged about us, and we were fearful the tree would be washed off, as the current seemed to be heaped up on the track in which it grew. Though almost my entire stock of mules, beef, cattle, sheep, hogs, fodder, &c., was swept away, yet so imminent was our peril I scarcely thought of them for a moment. Every exertion was made to rescue us by several gentlemen, but the torrent was too swift and heavy for a boat to live. A bateau, with two negroes, came within a hundred yards of the tree, when it was swamped, and they barely escaped by clinging to another. About two o'clock on Friday, Mr Rush, the overseer on Colonel Chesnut's plantation, with two colored men, reached the tree in a boat. He, with one of them, took our places on the tree, and we safely reached the shore, stiff and bruised from the fearful exposure. The boat returned and brought the other parties. My colored boy is confined to bed, but is doing well. He would have given out in a few hours longer. I am sore in my limbs, and hoarse, but suffer in no other way; and, with gratitude to a kind Providence for rescuing us from a watery grave, I will ever remember the freshet of January 11, 1865.

A CALL TO PRAYER.—We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God, and plunged into great and appalling sins, therefore he permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But he will not save us until as a people we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help.

Let all the people lay this truth to heart.—I propose therefore, that all christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace at some hour in every day, say between 12 m. and 2 p. m. and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee."—

I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE MISTAKE.

Did any body ever imagine the like? Mr. Trenholm, an experienced merchant, financier, and accountant, made a report upon the finances, based, we suppose, upon the figures he found in the Treasury Department, upon the administration of which he had just entered. He estimated the amount required to be raised for the support of the government at three hundred and sixty millions. That was in December. Well, two months elapse, and Mr. Trenholm reports a slight error in the footing up, amounting to the trifling sum of four hundred millions of dollars! We question if ever such a thing, on such a scale, happened since the world began. A mistake of four hundred millions is something gigantic—so colossal, in comprehension of it, the thing was not so dreadfully serious, we might say it was grand, magnificent, and so forth.

The first pleasing result of this deficit, for that, is the case to persons, is that these taxes have to be paid over again. Three hundred and sixty more millions have to be raised out of the people somehow. That, as all must see, will create a great demand for Confederate currency, and one would naturally suppose that the certainty of that demand would enhance its value. But it does no such thing. The fearfully bad management, for worse, that permits mistakes of one hundred million inflicts such a shock upon all confidence in the department as to make such mistakes doom, as it were from neutralize the effect of such a discovery. Such mistakes are the very reverse of what they ought to be. They ought to be on the right side of the account, and tend to the appreciation of our currency, not the reverse.

Now, this thing really, to speak plainly, is come to, we do not think that Mr. Memminger or Mr. Trenholm if we take the money, but we think that both have been culpably remiss in their duty. The government, that is to say, the Senate, has been cozened by dishonest agents. Somebody, by some unlawful, [illegible] that amounts to four hundred millions of dollars, in the official figures of the Treasury Department, without the imputation of either imbecility or dishonesty, would surely strike a plain man as being a fact impossible to say. The men or men who [illegible] their bleeding country in this her hour of trial and danger and depression, would go almost [illegible] It really shocks one to think of such a thing.

Wilmington Journal.

LIFE IN THE MOON.

The discoveries of science are becoming more astonishing every day, and in no department are these more interesting than that recent researches of astronomers in Home Castel ogan zation.

Until quite recently, the surface of the moon was supposed to be a vast lifeless desert. Astronomers have studied the moon in every possible way. They say that there was no heat in moonshine. They have denied the moon an atmosphere, and consequently water and organic life. They have made us believe that a residence in it would be exceedingly unfavorable. But Beer and Mellow have shown, by very exact observations, that there is heat in the moon's rays. Zantedeschi has discovered that the moon produces a sensible effect upon the mercury. An English philosopher has found that the earth is colder during the first quarter of the moon than it is during the second.

Upon the growth of plants the moon exercises a remarkable influence. The chemical action of light is necessary to their principal work, the absorbtion of carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. This work all plants carry on during the day, and in the night they sleep, except when the moon shines. She wakes them and sets them at work. So the farmers who plant only just before the full moon are right, and the scorners who call them superstitions are themselves the foolish ones. For if sown before or near new moon, the young plants get above ground just at the full, when the tender things need sleep. But if sown just before the full, they come up about new moon, pass their babyhood under the soothing influence of dark nights, and when the full moon comes are sturdy urchins, able to work night and day.

The moon worshippers are right also in regard to the influence of the moon upon the weather. Herschel, Arago, and Whewell recognized that the moon had some slight power in dispersing clouds. The sailors go further, and say the moon eats up the clouds. At the last meeting of the British Association it was shown that the weather, through a long series of years, depended a little—a very little—upon the phases of the moon; and Quetelet, the director of the Brussels Observatory, has shown that between the first and last quarters of the moon more and not less rain falls than during the remainder of the time. However, fine weather and greater rainfall may go together.

Finally, Webb, after a careful comparison of the present appearance of the moon with the very precise maps made by Muller some twenty years ago, has shown that there have been considerable changes. Some of the small craters, in particular, have a notably different form from what they had when Muller observed them. These changes show the existence of water and an atmosphere. Father Secchi, Director of the Roman Observatory, after much observation, has come to the conclusion that the peaks of the highest mountains on the moon are covered with snow. And to make us still more at home on the moon, De la Rive, the owner of the Observatory at Cranford, near London, gives it as his opinion that what were at first marked down as seas, and afterwards supposed to be barren plains, are in fact extensive forests. In support of this comes up a great astronomical authority, Schwabe, the discoverer of the periodic times of the sun's spots. Besides these great smooth plains, which were called seas, there are a number of in rows and wrinkles, nearly a hundred, the nature of which is unknown. Their length varies from two to thirty five miles, and their greatest breadth is about five thousand feet; most of them are considerably narrower. Their sides are parallelled and smooth; some are gently curved. Occasionally they are separate, but sometimes they cross craters, but occasionally they seem to be cut off by them. They are found all over the surface of the moon, except on the mountain chains. Of these furrows Schwabe has made careful study at various times. He found them to consist of very fine parallell dark lines, separated by clear spaces. A few months later the lines of streaks had disappeared, but after a little while they returned, again to disappear. In this periodic change he thinks that he finds proof that those lines are rows of trees, and the clear streaks between them are the bare ground seen when the trees are leafless, when the trees are in full leaf the ground is so covered as to produce a uniform shade, and the lines disappear.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, T. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Boils, Capt. A. C. Branson, 2, George C. Campbell, Miss Emilia Cook, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunman, Mrs. Jane Haley, 2, Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss. Alla Grieve, E. J. Hine, Mrs. A. Lily, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs. Jane Marlow, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Sergeant V. J. Petree, Miss Sallie F. Pledger, Mrs. Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Shields, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stogdon, Miss Charlotte Teague, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John S. Vest, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.

CHAS. KELLER, P. M.
Feb. 15th, 1865.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT [illegible] also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter skins, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Furriers and others will find it to their advantage to call on me at my residence in Salem, N. C., as I am determined to purchase the above named articles. I will also purchase Beeswax, Feathers, Ginseng, and any kind of produce.

Salem, Feb. 2, 1865. 3m

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, to work on a farm. Apply to

Feb. 2, 1865. 3m

MORE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Progress* gives the following list of Acts and Resolutions passed at the late session of the Legislature:

AN ACT to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization.

To authorize the magistrates of Alamance county to levy a tax for the support of families of soldiers.

To increase the penalty for failing to work on public roads, and to provide for the collection of the same. [Penalty $10 to be collected on warrant before any Justice of the Peace.]

In relation to Cherokee lands.

To give jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Wilson county over crimes committed in counties within the enemy's lines.

To amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

To authorize the widening of the gauge of the Piedmont road.

In regard to Justices of the Peace in Pasquotank.

To restore jury trials in certain civil cases in the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Chatham county.

To increase the power of the commissioners of the town of Greensboro'.

To prevent persons from placing obstructions in the North east branch of the Cape Fear river.

In relation to the delivery and execution of process in Jones county.

For the relief of the sheriff of Beaufort.

Concerning roads.

To change the name of the "North Carolina Express Company" to the "People's Express company."

To authorize the county court of Surry to elect Wardens of the poor.

To prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Newbegun creek.

Concerning Justices.

To exempt discharged soldiers from Home Guard duty.

To allow fifteen magistrates of Halifax county to transact county business.

To re-arrange the public officers in the Capitol. [Gives the Geological room to the Comptroller, and the Comptroller's present room to the Treasurer. Donates the Geological and other specimens to the University.]

Concerning salaries and fees. [Gives the following:

For the year 1865: Governor $15,000, a Counselor of State $40 per day when engaged in public business, and 30 cents per mile to and from his home, Judges $7,000 each, Treasurer $7,500, chief clerk to the Treasurer $3,500 second clerk, $2,500, Secretary of State $3,500, and four times the fees heretofore allowed, Comptroller $3,000, and his clerk $2,500, Governor's Private Secretary $2,500, and quadruple fees, Supreme Court Reporter $1,500, clerk to Supreme Court $1,500, and quadruple fees, Marshal $15 per day while attending the court, County and Superior court clerks, Sheriffs, &c., quadruple fees, State tax commissioner $3,000, and traveling expenses, Surgeon General the pay of a brigadier and traveling expenses, State Auditor $4,500, his first clerk $2,000, second clerk, $1,500, Superintendent Common Schools $2,500, Keeper of the capitol $1,500, Adjutant General the pay of a major general, commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their clerks each $50 per day while engaged in public business.]

To prevent obstructions in the Yadkin River.

RESOLUTIONS.

In regard to slaves at work on fortifications near Wilmington. [Provides for their return to their masters.]

Concerning the sheriff of Davie county. In favor of E. D. Davis, sheriff of Jackson county. In favor of J. M. Fowler. To pay Drury King for acting as Doorkeeper. To allow the Clerks $300 each for copying their journals. In favor of the Old Dominion Trading company. To pay the clerks and doorkeepers. Instructing a joint select committee in regard to abuses by railroad companies. In favor of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Secretary to the Board. [Allows the same pay as members of the Legislature.] Relating to the suspension of habeas corpus. To allow members of the Legislature the same pay as allowed at last session [fifty dollars per day and fifty cents per mile.] In regard to the arrest of Dr. Henry T. Ritter. In favor of the sheriff of Iredell. To pay the Commissioners sent to Richmond. In favor of the Doorkeepers to pay servant hire. In favor of the sheriff of Montgomery. Not to make preparations for war during negotiations for peace. Authorizing the Governor to contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for a supply of salt. To authorize the Governor to furnish blankets, &c., to Federal prisoners at Salisbury, in consideration of the same number furnished North Carolina prisoners by the Federal government. Against the policy of arming slaves. In favor of Messrs Calvert and Rogers, contestants from Northampton county. To pay the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for a Calendar book. Instructing the Governor to procure suitable accommodations, elsewhere, for the Senate and Senior Reserves. In favor of the Tribune Clerk. [Allows $200 each for copying journals of the last session.]

N. C. Bank Notes.

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR Confederate

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT'R.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEM'R.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEM'R.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

The People's Press.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 6, 1865.

TWILIGHT.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

There is an evening twilight of the heart
When its wild passion waves are lulled to rest,
And the eye sees life's fairy scenes depart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west—
'Tis with a nameless feeling of regret
We gaze upon them as they melt away,
And fondly would we bid them linger yet.
But Hope is near and us with her angel lay,
Hailing afar some happier moonlight hour;
Dear are her whispers still, though lost their early power.

In youth the cheek was crimsoned with her glow;
Her smile was loveliest then; her matin song
Was heaven's own music, and the note of woe
Was all unheard her sunny bowers among.
Life's little word of bliss was newly born;
We knew not, cared not, it was born to die.
Flushed with the cool breeze and the dews of morn,
With dancing heart we gazed on the pure sky,
And mocked the passing clouds that dimmed its blue,
Like our own sorrows then—as fleeting and as few.

And manhood felt her sway too—on the eye,
Half realized, her early dreams burst bright,
Her promised bower of happiness seemed nigh,
Its days of joy, its vigils of delight;
And though at times might lower the thunder storm,
And the red lightnings threaten, still the air
Was balmy with her breath, and her loved form
The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there.
'Tis in life's noontide she is nearest seen,
Her wreath the summer flower, her robe of summer green.

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress,
There's more of heaven's pure beam about her now;
That angel smile of tranquil loveliness,
Which the heart worships, glowing on her brow,
That smile shall brighten the dim evening star
That points our destined tomb, nor e'er depart
Till the faint light of life is fled afar,
And hushed the last deep beating of the heart;
The meteor-bearer of our parting breath,
A moonbeam in the midnight cloud of death.

For the Press.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On the Past, Present and Future of the American War, 1861.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter III.

For years prior to the present American war, now waging with such fierceness, the people of the English nation had formed agricultural associations for the purpose of experimenting upon their cotton growing lands, with a view of competing with the like products in the cotton regions of the American States, and had appealed to the commercial and other connecting interests of Europe to aid them. Such object was plainly seen to be to change that staple as an export commodity from America to their own country, so that the balance in the cotton trade would accrue to their people. They even boasted that they could effect such a result provided they could procure labor on their fields as cheap as slave labor in the cotton fields of the Southern States of America. This object accomplished, they could produce and manufacture cotton fabrics quite enough to supply the rest of the world. This was the all absorbing subject with that people, and their only hope lay in the diminution of slavery on this continent, having tried every other scheme from the apprentice to the coolie trade, and had failed. So soon, however, as the rupture of the union of the American States took place, they saw at once that the time had come for the consummation of their long anticipated hopes. The statesmen immediately beheld, in the future, an ample field spread open for national speculations on this and other kindred subjects, which could be turned to promote the commercial and maritime interest of that nation. Yet the people of the American States, especially those of the Southern, were led to believe by the cotton lords and politicians, that the English and French people would sympathize with them, and even defend, to perpetuate the cotton growing sections in order to supply their spindles with a staple they could no where else procure. This was even pretended to be the opinion of men of wisdom, notwithstanding the emancipation act of England in 1830, and the proclamation of France, I think in 1799, declaring the slaves of the French colonists free in Hayti, after they had waged a savage war upon their masters. But the people here still adhered to the notion that cotton was KING and would rule the commerce of the world, denying or forgetting the unmistakeable truth of Mr. Carlyle, that "commerce is king," but no single commodity of itself could ever be made to govern and control the exchange and interchange of others. I do not forget, however, that cotton is king now in the Confederate States at least so far as the controlling of trade is concerned. But the opinion that cotton was king of the world obtained with Mr. Yancey and his colleague up to the time they sought and obtained an audience before the Court of England upon the subject of recognizing the Confederate States. It was then discovered to be a blunder, when the diplomacy was so quickly changed from the principle of perpetuating slavery to a fight for it as the cause of the rupture, to that of an oppressive tariff. But the ministry of that Court shirk[illegible] acknowledging the [illegible] that slavery [illegible] Union of the [illegible] government could see no reasons for a recognition of the Confederate States upon such grounds, nor could they see any hopes of ever entering into commercial relations with them, unless the southern mind could yield to a modification of the subject of African slavery, which they believed it would not. To the utter surprise of our people the secret was then revealed that English and French foreign policy was not to be reached by the power of gold in the shape of cotton, and that of its being king was but a fiction in the trade; in the opinion of the imperial heads of Europe, when compared to the mind and commercial changes to be produced by the success of the Anglican Union, out of which fondness and important results in favor of their own maritime interest. But this discovery came too late to banish the canker of ambitious thoughts. The step had been taken which could not be retraced.

But the time had begun to usher into the minds of Englishmen and Frenchmen, when the American States, which had boasted their power to enforce the Monroe doctrine in reference to continental America, with the acquisition of Cuba, and that vast area of fertile acres in the valley of the mighty Amazon, down to the isthmus of Panama, and populate, that these speculative prospects would be obliterated, and that such a realization of national wealth would be checked by English and French bounds, effectually shutting the door to the further extention of African slavery. Hence, the consequence was, neutrality was proclaimed in the wake of revolution here.

Failing, under the circumstances, to secure either recognition or sympathy, the Confederates are returning, but not without a hope still, that one or both of those powers will recognize and enforce by armed interference, such recognition. The grounds for such an opinion, is hardly conceivable. It could not have been based on any intimations drawn from the court ministers, that at some future day the Emperor of France would induce a combination with the Queen of England, to interfere and settle the dispute either by pacific or arbitrary means, in favor of one or the other of the belligerent States of America. An alliance existed already between those two powers, formed in 1830, founded upon the peace of 1815, covering the whole interest of their foreign policy touching intervention, which had faithfully been observed up to 1859, or just before the settlement of the Italian question.—After which the general voice of both nations and governments proclaimed the right of foreign intervention to be terminated. Nor could such an opinion have been entertained with a view that the Emperor of France would permit, or encourage, as did the King of France, the expedition of Lafayette during the first revolution of our sires, which was afterwards seen to be a blunder, and condemned as promoting a spirit against the true policy of the kingdom, in giving the people an opportunity of imbibing the principles of freedom, which was impolitic to the permanent maintenance of its monarchial form. Nor could such an opinion have been grounded on the belief that the influence of the schools of Voltaire and Rousseau, still held the ascendency, and could be awakened in sympaty with the Southern people to strike for liberty. Nor on the hope that the withdrawal of cotton from the spindles of European factories would soon convulse the commercial relations of the world, that a general revolution would take place, and in the summ n wreck and crash of kingdoms, empires and republics, passing through the fiery ordeal, would come out refined, free, seperate and independent; nay, never, for France would now be free, but for her infidel notions.

But the ingenious, crafty Northern, was not slack in furnishing the public journals of the country with notes of early recognition and intervention from abroad, particularly on the eve of every important military change or movement of theirs—all of which were eagerly sought and hopefully entertained by many of the better heads of the South. Discovering at last the cheat of these vivifying rumors, and becoming more enlightened upon the foreign policies of England and France, by the lessons taught during the intervenings of the national peerage assemblies in opening tributary lines of rail-roads for the facilitation of cotton from their own and other fields, changing their machinery, and supplying the needful wants of their operatives from the public funds in England, while France was preparing to make a descent upon poor down trodden Mexico, to seize her ports, coll ct her revenue to pay interest on her national debt, contrary to their wishes. And the cotton lords and speculators, before the face of Mr. Davis and his pronunciamentoes to the contrary, were transporting cotton bales from the cotton depots on southern rivers through Texas, via Camargo, on Mexican soil, and disposing to English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and American buyers, for coin or sterling exchange bills. And this kind of trade has been continued all through the war, reaching the ramifications of all classes of trade, on both sides. Now, but for the rupture in the Union of the States, growing out of SECESSION and NEGRO MANIA on the one side, and PURITANIC BLACK REPUBLICAN FANATICISM on the other, African Slavery could have existed in its present form in all the old States admitted into the Union with it, at least a century longer, with but little more disturbance than had attended its progress, since founding it on the American Continent. It is a State institution, and the Constitution of the United States required two-thirds of Congress to amend and three-fourths of the States to ratify such amendment to the Constitution, and with the slaveholding States represented in Congress, such an amendment could not have been made for years and years, unless the slave States had voluntarily yielded the question, as they now have by secession. The territory was ample for its spread in Texas and Arizona, and its enemy only lay in the spirit of immigration, which would have in time worked its ruin.—But to force an abstract issue in view of its future perpetuation upon a new acquisition to the country, was contrary to the laws and principles of immigration, fixing the right that a majority of the sovereign occupancy should and ought of right to rule, and at the same time rendered the doctrine of compromise unpopular, and even negatory in the minds of a distant populace.

And the product of Cotton in the Southern States would have increased and expanded, until, as it had already, passing the ports of Hamburg and Bremen, in such inconsiderable quantities, it would have found a lodgment in the hands of manufacturers and capitalists in Russia, Prussia, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Japan, [illegible], as an export commodity, holding an enviable position in the commercial aggregate of the world, and of incomparable value to the American States, and to the producing districts of the South an inexhaustible wealth yearly.

But, the anticipation of such a strife in the acquisition of government wealth, and [illegible] modes of strength, besides the [illegible] pursuing to [illegible] people throughout the habitable globe, was supplied by the use of protracted peaceable succession, a simple process clouded in blood, ruin, death and decay, and altogether enigmatical in meaning when applied to the framework of the American Constitution.

[To be continued.]

New Advertisements.

Yadkin College,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution is open March 1st, 1865, with a full faculty, to such boys and young men as may desire a thorough preparation for the Freshman class in College, or for the active duties of life. The discipline will be conducted with the College, directly under the superintendence of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address,

REV. T. W. HEGE, A. M., Principal.

March 1, 1865. 41-3t-pd

For Hire,

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumbrance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field, gathering Wheat, Hay, hoeing Corn, &c., and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of house work.

Hire will be received in produce only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the 1st of April, 1865. 41-3t-pd

Public Sale,

I SHALL offer at public outcry, in Salem, on SATURDAY, 4th day of MARCH, one good close Carriage in first rate order, one top Buggy, three other Buggies, two four-horse Wagons, two two-horse wagons, Harness for twenty horses, consisting of stage and buggy harness; two good Horses, a lot of Grain Bags, two thousand pounds good Virginia Iron, twenty sacks best Virginia Salt, and a lot of property on my stage lot.

Said sale was advertised on Tuesday, but owing to bad weather is postponed to the above date, when it will take place, regardless of the weather.

E. T. CLEMMONS

Salem, N. C., March 2d, 1865.

For Sale,

A second-hand One Horse Wagon for provisions.

H. A. LEWLY.

Salem March 2nd 1865. 43—2t.

Tobacco Wanted!

A few boxes of good medium manufactured Tobacco wanted.

Apply at this Office.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 2nd inst., from my stable, in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a dark clay-bank HORSE; mane and tail darker than his body, a small white speck in one of his eyes, and one of his hind hoofs partly white. He is heavy built, good qualities, very brisk walker, small splint on his left leg, and about ten years old.

SOLOMON CHARLES.

February 9, 1865. 40-3t-pd

DISTRICT AGENTS & WARDENS.

THE members of the Board of Sustenance, will please meet at the Court House in Winston, on the Saturday before March Court, being the 4th of March, at 11 o'clock.

At the request of the Chairman, and several members of the Warden's Court. I would also request the Wardens to meet at the same time and place.

E. A. VOGLER, County Com.

Feb. 16, 1865.

Equity Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Yadkin, made at Fall Term, 1864, I shall sell on the premises, on

Saturday the 4th of March next,

a certain tract of Land lying on the Yadkin River, in the said county of Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hargrove and others, belonging to the heirs of Lewis Hall, deceased, containing about one hundred and ten acres.

Terms, nine months credit. Bond and good security required.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr., C. M. E.

Jan. 1st, 1865. 39-4w.

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT TITHE TAX PAYERS FOR THE YEAR 1863, FOR FORSYTH CO.

IN obedience to recent instructions received by me, thirty days time from this date, is given to each delinquent tax payer of his tithe for 1863, during which time said delinquents have privilege to pay the same in some produce such as Hay, Wool, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, or other articles in which they are charged as delinquents. All who fail to deliver such dues to R. Gray, Esq., Agent, &c., within said 30 days, the money value of same with penalty on same, will be enforced without delay or exception.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector,

Feb. 11, 1865. 38th District, N. C.

DELINQUENT TITHE PAYERS.

AS there are still a number of delinquent tithe payers of last year, who may hold receipts from District Agents, Millers, Army Officers, &c., I once more call upon all holding such receipts to present them either to E. A. Vogler the County Commissioner or R. Gray, Esq. Tithe Collector, into whichever Department their Tithe was delivered and get proper receipts such as will be vouchers for me in settlement with the Tax Collector.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.

Feb. 16, 1865.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,

vs.

Elsy Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.

Petition for Partition and Dower and an account for rent, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Elsy Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead, answer or demur to this petition or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. F. Strauch, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of said County, at Office in Salem, 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1864.

D. F. STAUBUCK, C. M. E.

Feb. 16, 1865. 41-6t.

For Sale,

A FINE CAVALRY HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE. Apply at

Salem, Feb. 16, 1865. pd

Fall Distribution of School Fund.

RALEIGH, DEC. 1, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the sum each county is entitled to.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled upon proper application to the Treasurer of the Fund.

Z. B. VANCE, *Pres. Ex. Officio.*

M. S. ROBINS, *Secretary.*

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	PAID DEBT.
Alamance,	10,475	$1,217 60
Alexander,	5,778	671 76
Anson,	10,384	1,265 26
Alleghany,	3,507	407 59
Ashe,	7,800	906 75
Beaufort,	12,428	1,444 76
Bertie,	11,036	1,282 92
Bladen,	9,864	1,146 68
Brunswick,	6,954	808 39
Buncombe,	11,889	1,381 97
Burke,	8,388	969 47
Cabarrus,	9,330	1,084 60
Caldwell,	7,064	821 14
Camden,	4,493	522 20
Carteret,	7,398	860 02
Caswell,	12,473	1,449 96
Catawba,	10,064	1,169 92
Chatham,	16,607	1,930 53
Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36
Chowan,	4,357	622 75
Cleaveland,	11,495	1,336 27
Columbus,	7,612	884 89
Craven,	13,797	1,603 88
Cumberland,	14,087	1,631 77
Currituck,	6,406	744 60
Davidson,	15,374	1,786 85
Davie,	7,587	876 16
Duplin,	12,936	1,578 79
Edgecombe,	13,833	1,549 94
Forsyth,	11,985	1,393 24
Franklin,	14,278	1,311 05
Gaston,	8,431	980 06
Gates,	6,883	800 14
Granville,	8,962	2,204 29
Greene,	6,346	737 72
Guilford,	18,605	2,162 92
Halifax,	15,391	1,778 71
Harnett,	7,005	814 38
Haywood,	5,676	669 38
Henderson,	9,895	1,150 20
Hertford,	7,720	898 14
Hyde,	6,617	769 22
Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82
Jackson,	5,416	639 61
Johnston,	13,690	1,591 4[illegible]
Jones,	4,365	507 49
Lenoir	8,158	948 36
Lincoln,	7,349	854 31
Macon,	5,798	673 68
Madison,	6,823	676 97
Martin,	8,468	934 39
McDowell,	6,598	767 01
Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715 60
Montgomery,	6,926	804 44
Moore,	10,420	1,231 90
Nash,	9,815	1,140 98
New Hanover	17,582	2,043 88
Northampton,	10,653	1,238 39
Onslow,	7,457	866 87
Orange,	4,985	1,782 68
Pasquotank,	7,717	900 58
Perquimans,	5,820	676 57
Person,	9,143	1,062 86
Pitt,	12,691	1,475 81
Polk,	3,705	441 17
Randolph,	16,132	1,875 67
Richmond,	8,828	1,026 24
Robeson,	13,307	1,546 91
Rockingham,	14,219	1,652 94
Rowan,	13,014	1,512 86
Rutherford,	10,617	1,234 21
Sampson,	13,812	1,605 68
Stanly,	7,333	852 45
Stokes,	9,414	1,091 36
Surry,	9,881	1,148 65
Tyrrell,	4,304	500 34
Union,	10,304	1,197 88
Wake,	14,334	2,828 78
Warren,	11,566	1,344 53
Washington,	5,371	624 38
Watauga,	4,915	571 37
Wayne,	12,726	1,479 88
Wilkes,	14,266	1,658 40
Wilson,	8,321	967 31
Yadkin,	10,138	1,178 53
Yancey,	8,510	989 28

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell, and Transylvania will receive their shares from the Comptroller, of which they were respectively formed.

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published one time each in the following papers: Daily and Weekly *Conservative*, the Daily and Weekly *Confederate*, and Weekly *Standard*, Fayetteville *Observer*, Wilmington *Journal*, Wadesboro *Argus*, Western *Democrat*, Salisbury *Watchman*, Greensborough *Patriot*, Salem *Press*, [illegible], and Asheville *News*.

Feb. 21, 1865.

W C Abernathy, D & Sarah C Foushee,		$150
D J Webb, D & D, and P Webb, D & D,		$150
J R Strickland, D & D, & G W Hardie, Blind,		$150
E D. Fraley, D & D,		$75
E Orrell, B,		75
N J Blanchard D & D,		$75
J. W. C Luper, D & D		$75
J W Gay, B,		75
U L Garlper, D & D & S A Pegram,		150.
C W Porter, Blind,		75
W. Holt, D & D, J Holt, D & D, & F C McLean, F		225
Z Flowers, B		75
E J Hays, D & D, & E E J Gaither, B		150
M Carter, D & D		
N Carter, D & D		
& J Carter D & D		225
J A Jamison D & D		75
C. Lewis, D & D		75
[illegible] Pegram, B & Z A Pegram B		150
D J Moor Blind,		75
C Lane, D & D		75
O W Wellborn Blind,		75
S E Crisp, D & D,		75
M. Hall, B, & L Hall,		150
J. Belk, D & D & W S Belk D & D,		225
N J Dupree, R T Clement, D & D, & J Simpson, B,		225
J J Read B		75
S A Owens, M Owens & R Owens, B,		225
J L & N B Sumerlin, D & D, H Sumerlin & W Sumerlin, D & D,		300
J Read B		75

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,

11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 28-3t R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 8.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE State of North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINDSDALE,
Asst. Adj General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers pistols, saddles and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them.—I therfore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who have, in private arms for their own use, several pistols, may reasonably spare one, and cannot protest that they are required for defence, while so many [illegible] be acquired in [illegible] arms.

[illegible] accept from any Government; it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from [illegible] CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. [illegible] tion will, therefore, be given to [illegible] of such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officers commanding [illegible] post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of any grade, or officers in the Enrolling service or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. [illegible] are [illegible] the [illegible] this [illegible] arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. Persons bringing arms [illegible] will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will discredit with [illegible] officers connected with this army [illegible] all to bring such arms and equipments [illegible] the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give [illegible] therefor. [illegible] for [illegible] prosecution of any [illegible] persons [illegible] or [illegible] such [illegible] arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service or who will oppose the same to their officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and comfort of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[illegible] under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise, and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

[illegible] receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt. J. M. Stephens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.

Major R. Randolph Stanton, Va.

Major E. S. Harris, Danville, Va.

Capt. G. S. Gatty, Lynchburg, Va.

Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.

Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of Brig. General GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J. W. HINDSDALE, A. A. G. V.

* * State papers copy 3 times. Feb 23 42-3t.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No. [illegible]

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 21 Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 2nd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) R. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb 28-4t-2t Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

* * State papers copy seven times.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, September 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.

Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official. JNO. W. HINDSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb 16-4t

ENROLLING OFFICER, FORSYTH CO.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office, and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 3.

I. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865:

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,

Richmond, January 5th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs that are issued.

II. When certificates of disease or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not reconsider former examinations, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier claimed to be incapacitated for duty. Where, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a substitute, and report to the Board such facts of the case as will be published in the next issue of recommendation.

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not molest employees of the Tax in kind service, the officers of which will be held responsible, that such foreigners, the age of 18 and 45 years, are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed for cause of disability.

By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The publication of the above extract from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865, is published for the information of those concerned.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the instructions of Paragraph II, as above.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the issue of certificates in the cases of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Feb. 9, 1865. 42-3t